The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2400. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Screw-Steamship New-York.

Movements of the Combatants in Italy.

Napoleon III. at the Head of the Allied Army.

NO GENERAL ACTION.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

PROSPECT OF A GENERAL WAR.

The Queen of England Reviewing her Armies.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON TRADE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.

Cotton Declining, Breadstuffs Advanced

CONSOLS 91 5-8 @ 91 7-8 FOR MONEY.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, Captain VON HOLTEN, from Southampton May 17, arrived here yesterday, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe.

The *Sarmatia* arrived at Southampton May 15.

The *Jura* arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

An American ship, the *Thames*, of Savannah, took fire in the Mersey on the 16th. We borrow the following particulars from the Liverpool *Albion*, of the 20th: "A fire broke out yesterday on board the Thames, Captain CARLEBURG, lying in Brunswick Dock. This vessel had arrived the previous day from Savannah, laden with about 1,600 bales of cotton and 220 pieces of pitch pine. She was partially discharged, when, about 5 o'clock in the morning of the day named, smoke was seen to issue from the after hatch. Information being given to the authorities, Mr. HEWITT was soon on the spot, with his engine and fire-brigade, followed by Mr. BARRETT, with the West of England, and a number of branches of hose were soon laid down, communicating with the vessel. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in reaching the fire, and part of the deck was therefore cut away. She was then hauled out of the dock into the basin, to prevent the fire spreading among the other shipping, and for greater facility in conducting operations. A copious stream of water was poured in, the leading officials connected with the police force and fire-brigade being present during the greater part of the day, and the fire was subdued with the utmost possible dispatch. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon all danger had passed, the cargo being then covered with water, and the engines accordingly left. The only gunpowder on board consisted of a small canister full, which was speedily removed on the alarm having been raised. The ship was insured in the Liverpool Marine, Hope and Co. of this town. On the 16th the damaged cargo was discharging."

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Accounts from Sardinian, French and Austrian Sources—Napoleon III. in Piedmont—The Condition of the French Army—State of Italy—Tuscany and Rome—Naval Movements in the Adriatic, &c., &c., &c.

BULLETINS FROM THE ALLIED ARMY.

THURSDAY, May 12.

In the morning of yesterday about 3,000 Austrians passed the Po at Stradella, the Commandant-General being at Robecco, on the left bank of the river. Siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of Chasseurs re-passed the Gravellona in the direction of Casal Pusterlengo. About 4,000 men were between Castel San Giovanni and Borgonuovo. The Mayor of Stradella had received from the enemy an intimation to mend the national road which goes to Piacenza. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro, and Bobbio. They have withdrawn the two bridges they had thrown over the Sesia, in the neighborhood of Palestro. The Austrian headquarters are at Mortara.

It is stated from San Germano, that this morning a troop of the Savoy Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Spital, fell in with a patrol of the Kaiser Hussars, and put it to flight, killing one soldier and taking another prisoner.

Reconnoissances made beyond the Po have assured us that the enemy has almost totally abandoned the positions he occupied in the vicinity of the left bank of the river. Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps.

FRIDAY, May 13.

The night before last about 600 Austrians occupied Rivergaro, near the Trebbia, on the road from Piacenza to Bobbio. They report from Bront that the passage of the enemy's artillery over the bridge of Stradella began yesterday, and that it was thought this force was directed to Stradella. No novelty in the direction of Vercelli. Our headquarters are transferred to Occimiano. The approaching arrival of another numerous body of French is announced.

SATURDAY, May 14.

The Austrians withdrew, to-day, from Bobbio, and our commander pushed forward a second and still stronger reconnoitering party as far as the walls of Vercelli, but without result, the enemy not having made any movement whatever.

SUNDAY, May 15.

The Emperor has transferred his headquarters to Alessandria. He traversed the town on horseback, accompanied by Marshal CANROBERT. The street presented the appearance of a fête day, and great demonstrations of joy, in honor of the Imperial cortège, were made by the people. The King went to meet the Emperor. The Austrian war steamer *Radetzki*, stationed on the Lago Maggiore, lay-to on Wednesday last, before Cancobio, and made exorbitant demands of provisions, which, however, the inhabitants resolutely refused to supply, and the *Radetzki* was obliged to depart without success.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 15.

The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his headquarters are established. His Imperial Majesty is in excellent health.

Prince NAPOLEON has remained at Genoa in order to organize his *corps d'armée*, part of which is expected from Africa. It is believed that in eight days this corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field.

MONDAY, May 16.

The official bulletin published yesterday evening announces certain movements by the Austrians from Stradella towards Voghera.

Nothing new has been published to-day.

The weather continues rainy.

Marshal RANDON, Minister of War, has addressed a circular to the colonels commanding regiments in Italy, forbidding any officer to correspond with newspapers.

ACCOUNTS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

Accounts received at the French War-office mention that the Emperor visited Turin before proceeding to Alessandria, and reviewed there the French troops.

The rivers had again overflowed the country, and military operations were completely suspended. The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their line of the Ticino and Po.

The following letter has been received from Genoa, dated the 11th inst.:

"The landing of troops and warlike stores continues, and every day fresh troops arrive from Toulon or Algeria to join the corps to which they belong. We have now a respectable force in Italy—120,000 men at least. The cavalry camp here is pitched near the Pila gate, outside the fortifications, on a hill which slopes down to the Stenevasco, a rivulet which is at present dry. The white tents scattered over the meadow, the horses picketed, the cannons mounted on their carriages, the artillery carts, and the continual movement of the army present a most extraordinary appearance. Since the rain ceased, the enemy moved forward, and offensive dispositions have been observed for the last two days. There was rather a brisk engagement on the night of the 9th, near Casale, between the Italian volunteers, commanded by GARIBALDI and the Austrian troops. The details of this affair are as yet but imperfectly known, but it has been ascertained that the enemy lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and among the killed a colonel. There were likewise 42 prisoners made, who were brought to Alessandria. It may happen that the great battle which it was believed was distant may be fought much sooner than was anticipated. The enemy's plan is not yet well understood, nor is it known on what point he will advance, but I can assure you positively that the Austrian army which entered the Sardinian territory is very numerous. All the information received is unanimous on that point, and the number is estimated at 180,000 at least, and some say 200,000. A private letter I received from Novara announces that the Austrian troops in the province of Lomellina alone amounts to 30,000. You may perceive that the collision will be terrible when two armies of 200,000 each shall engage each other. A proclamation was posted on the walls of the city at 8 this morning announcing the arrival of the Emperor of the French in the following terms:

"INHABITANTS: Genoa will to-morrow, for the first time, have the honor to receive NAPOLEON III.—the generous and powerful ally of our well-beloved Sovereign, the champion of justice and civilization—the avenger of oppressed nations. The Emperor of the French has espoused our cause with an unexampled magnanimity. Not content with having sent a formidable army to our assistance, he is coming himself, accompanied by the good wishes of all France, to place himself at the head of his troops. In a few days (and the heir to the name and the glory of NAPOLEON the Great will fight side by side with VICTOR EMANUEL, the worthy successor of the heroes of the House of Savoy—the King of all Italian hearts, and the family ties which already unite the two Sovereigns will be drawn closer by the perils of the field of battle. In behalf of—the Emperor of the French will give us a greater proof of sympathy, or a more certain pledge of victory. Let us express, therefore, in the fullness of our hearts, our feelings of admiration and gratitude to the august chief of the great nation which holds out a fraternal hand to Italy to help her to conquer definitively her so long desired independence."

REPORTS FROM VIENNA.

The following official intelligence from the seat of war was published in the evening supplement to the Wiener *Zeitung* of May 10:

"According to advices from the head-quarters of the army at Lomello, there was a collision on the 20th of April between detachments of the 'King of Prussia' Hussars (the 10th Regiment) and the Piedmontese cavalry, as the advanced guard of the army was on its way from Pavia to Cava. On the 1st of May there were also unimportant rencontres between detachments of the above-mentioned regiment of Hussars and the Piedmontese on the railway dam near Torre Beretti. In the last-mentioned affairs CAPTAIN EDWARD ORR and *Lieutenant* GAZDA *distinguished* themselves. The enemy's cavalry was driven back on Valenza. (At this place the railway bridge across the Po was destroyed by the Austrians.)"

As a reward for their bravery the names of the above-mentioned officers were honorably mentioned in the Order of the Day, and six of the men under their command received silver medals.

A day or two ago, says the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, the Turin papers stated that one squadron of Piedmontese horse had defeated three squadrons of Austrian cavalry, and they probably alluded to the above-mentioned affairs. The Austrian version is probably the more correct one, as the Hungarian Hussars are as brave as lions and first-rate horsemen.

AUSTRIAN PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, May 13.

The Austrian Commander continues to strengthen his position on that part of the left bank of the Sesia which is between the town of Novara and the village of Casale, on the Po. Novara and Mortara are being strongly fortified, as are certain points on the left bank of the Po, between Frascinetto (this town is on the right bank of the river) and the confluence of the Ticino and Po. *The Austrian Commander will act* on the defensive, and it is by no means difficult to divine his reason for doing so. *The French have made* such excellent use of their time that the allied forces—which have the fortresses of Tortona, Alessandria and Casale as their *points d'appui*—are now almost as powerful as the Austrian army on the right bank of the Ticino. There was a time when the Austrians might with advantage have acted offensively, but the favorable moment was lost, and Count GYULAI will find it somewhat difficult to maintain the position which he at present occupies in the enemy's country. The general impression in this city is that five complete corps d'armée are now in Sardinia, and that another is about to join them, but I am inclined to think the strength of the Austrians on the right bank of the Ticino is overrated. People lose sight of the fact that the Austrians have to defend the line of the Po between Pavia and the Adriatic. Under common circumstances, the garrisons of the fortresses of Piacenza, Mantua, Ferrara and Comacchio might be a sufficient defence for the southern part of Lombardy and Venice, but now that Tuscany has made common cause with the Sardinians, and a French corps is about to disembark on the west coast of the Adriatic, it becomes necessary to keep considerable bodies of troops in Lombardy and Venice. At Cremona, Casal Maggiore, and some other places on the left bank of the Po, (in Lombardy,) strong *têtes du pont* have been constructed, and the veteran Archduke MAXIMILIAN D'ESTE, who built the round towers in the neighborhood of Linz, is now busily occupied in fortifying Brescello, a Modanese town, which is at a short distance from the frontier of Parma. The fortifications of Guastalla, in the Duchy of Modena, are being repaired, and there is good reason for believing that Austrian troops have recently entered the place. I share your opinion that the Austrians ought not to have crossed the Ticino, but it is not unnatural that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH should wish to carry on the war in the enemy's country rather than in his own. *The western part of Sardinia is extremely fruitful*, and the Austrians are not likely voluntarily to quit it until its resources are completely exhausted. The southern, eastern, and northern parts of the kingdom are unproductive, and particularly that part which lies between Novi and Genoa. The Austrians, who believe there will be a famine in the land, and that the French will eventually be obliged to bring all their provisions from France, now obtain the greater part of the supplies for their army from the provinces of Vercelli, Novara, and Lomellina, and pay in *bons*, which are likely to be redeemed when the Greek calends come.

THE STRENGTH AND ARMAMENT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MARSEILLES, Friday, May 13.

The unreadiness of France for war is greater than has been stated, or else the necessities of the war have already proved greater than was anticipated. Curiously enough the difficulty that has been the most severely felt has been the absence of anything like a sufficient and well-organized means of conveying material. Officers who witnessed the services of the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea have contrasted them with what has been done here, and are loud in their regret that the system had not been adopted and kept up here. The ambition of the War office is to provide each division with one company, consisting, I believe, of about 40 wagons, nine being devoted to medical purposes, and 50 mules to remove the wounded. An officer on the staff of Marshal RANDON has been sent here to examine this question. If the means of transport by sea are exhausted he is to dispatch the companies by the Cornis road to Genoa. As a proof of the insufficiency of the means of transport, the batteries of artillery that were first forwarded by sea to Genoa, were obliged to be sent with only one ammunition-wagon to each gun, and no more men and horses than were necessary to serve them. There are now in Northern Italy eleven divisions of infantry, each of the strength of about 9,000 men. The 12th and 13th divisions are being formed to be forwarded as early as possible.

The cavalry consists of twelve regiments, mounted, no one of which, I believe, numbers much more than 600 horses. There are about six regiments dismounted. All the cavalry of the Guard have left, the Cuirassiers being the last, and still here. Six of the regiments are the Chasseurs d'Afrique, mounted on Arab horses, and from whom great things are expected. With the exception of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, all the cavalry is light cavalry, and it is believed that it is in this arm the Austrians will have the superiority, numerically at least. The country, however, is not favorable for cavalry movements, and it is expected that no real inferiority will be experienced.

The artillery consists of 11 batteries. We may, therefore, reckon the French army in northern Italy to consist of 90,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry and 80 guns. I do not give you these figures as positive, but I had them from such a source as to leave no doubt on my mind of their accuracy. With respect to artillery, the war is looked forward to with considerable interest, quite apart from its political aspect. Military men believe that it will resolve many problems, or rather dispel many illusions, as to the part this arm is to play in future operations.

About ten years since the Emperor introduced into the field batteries what is known as the Napoleon gun. It is a brass 12-pounder to throw shot and shell, weighing about 12 cwt., and, in fact, equivalent to a 6 pounder bored up to this larger calibre. The object was to secure an uniformity of calibre. With this view the horse artillery and field batteries were all armed with the same guns, and howitzers were done away with. The experience acquired in the Crimea, in how universally admitted, was not favorable to His Majesty's innovation. However desirable the uniformity of calibre may be—to admit of all the shots, shells and case-bridges being available for every piece—it was discovered to have been attained at very great sacrifice—range, accuracy and effect. For the horse artillery the gun was too heavy, being double the weight of the 6-pounder with which the English horse artillery are armed. The range was considerably less than the 6 pounder of the English field artillery, although about the same weight, and the shrapnel, grape and canister which it discharged would be equal in destructive effect to the firing from a 12-pounder howitzer attached to the English 6-pounder batteries, and very inferior to the firing from the 24 pounder howitzers attached to the English 9-pounder field batteries. The tardy conviction of these disadvantages and the progress made in rifle ordnance in England have led to the gradual withdrawal of the Napoleon gun, and to the substitution in its place, as far as has been practicable, among the batteries of the army of Italy, of a new pattern rifled field gun, the invention *d'un pere de toute la monde*. It is a grooved brass piece, of the calibre of a 4-pounder, loading at the muzzle. The shot is a cylindro-conical projectile, of cast-iron, with zinc studs fitted into holes bored into the metal to receive the necessary rotary motion. How the angles of the grooves (in brass) will stand the wear of the cast-iron shot has yet to be determined, but the experiments are reported to have been successful and to have given perfect satisfaction to the authorities, although they do not shut their eyes to the danger of introducing radical alterations into an arm so important as the artillery, which, however correct they may be by theory and have satisfactorily stood the test of experiments, have not yet inspired that confidence and security which can only result from the rough practice of actual war. Although the calibre of the gun is that of a four-pounder, the actual weight of the shot, not being cylindrical, is considerably more, probably six or seven eight pounds. The range is greater than any field-piece in the French service. The weight is so diminished as to require no more than four horses for its draught, which is a saving of two horses per gun. A less number of gunners also are required, and the piece throws shells and canister. The French infantry are armed with rifle muskets, and the Chasseurs de Vincennes with carabines à tige.

NAPOLEON III., AS A GENERAL.

From the London Times, May 16.

The rage of the times in which we live is for anniversaries and historical parallels. The mischief that has been done by a superstitious attention to days of the months, centenaries, decennial, quinquennial and triennial periods is past all expression. People will remain quiet and orderly for a long time, and then be seized with a sudden frenzy, just because mankind was seized with the same frenzy exactly fifty years before. No nation has gone so deep into this species of folly as the French, and their history has become in consequence a very tedious repetition of the days of the month. The 10th of August, the 21st of May, and the 27th of July have a sanguinary significance in revolutionary annals, and in times of excitement these anniversaries are watched by the Government of the day with very uneasy feelings. When we consider the innumerable battles fought between the French and the Austrians on the plains of Italy in 1796, 1799, and 1800 we are prepared to find even *strategical considerations sacrificed to the desire to reillustrate* some day already memorable for having crowned the arms of France with signal triumph. We believe that we shall not be wrong in considering among the causes of the present war a desire on the part of NAPOLEON III. to commence a military career on the same scene and against the same enemies as his illustrious uncle sixty years ago. It would be worth the absence of a division at this critical moment to be able to bring the Austrians to battle on the field of Marengo, and what artillery would be powerful enough to check a charge over the historic bridge of Lodi or the memorable causeway of Arcola? The historic parallel is not accidental,—it has been made on purpose. The Third NAPOLEON has entered Italy because the First was there, and we may be sure that as far as depends upon him nothing will be omitted to make the parallel complete. An artificial waterfall is not as good as a real one, but those who have looked upon the cataract of Terni know that second-hand scenery has also its charms, and as our great ally obviously challenges comparison with his predecessor, we cannot do better than follow the course of speculation which he indicates for us, and to which he invites our attention.

When NAPOLEON crossed the Great St. Bernard in 1800, he was surrounded by difficulties, political and military. He had just overthrown the Directory, after a revolution, and could not feel sure that this violence was over, and could not but perceive that this violence would not be followed by a reaction equally violent. Louis NAPOLEON, on the contrary, finds the people around the throne of France the nation itself must a party, and, possessing the support of the army, the Chambers and the great mass of peasant proprietors, may well regard with confidence the position of the *nation of which he is the chief.* In a military point of view, the prospects of NAPOLEON were equally discouraging. By a long course of bloody battles, the Austrians and the Russians had stripped the French of all that NAPOLEON had conquered in Italy. JOUBERT and MASSENA, no ordinary men, were forced to yield the bloody fields of the Trebbia and Novi, and the relics of the French army under CHAMPIONNET were perishing of cold and hunger on the summits of the Apennines. But the genius of one man scattered the hostile armies in Italy. The Austrian General had his way over the frost and snows of the Great St. Bernard, burst into the plains of Piedmont, and contrived to place himself between the Austrians and their base of operations. Defeated in the decisive battle of Marengo, they had no choice but to surrender Italy. Louis NAPOLEON, we are told, expects also to return in three months, after having swept the Austrians before him, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. He does not come like his uncle, bounding from the Alpine summits, to turn the position of a surprised and disheartened adversary; but lands after a few hours' smooth sailing in the charming harbor of Genoa, amid flowers and boughs and popular applause, such as is fitter for the warrior who puts off than for him who dons the harness. Like the First NAPOLEON, he has all Italy to conquer, but the war, like him, been able to secure the immense advantage which made the first battle gained so decisive. He has to deal with an enemy wary and well used to war, possessing, indeed, far greater experience in active campaigning than any other European Power. Whether deterred by the tremendous fall of rain which has followed their entrance into Italy, or by the strategical considerations which caution them against ventures too far into a country which offers so many *opportunities of throwing a considerable force* on their line of communications, the Austrians have *stopped* short on the banks of the Sesia, and addressed themselves to the task of strengthening their position there. It would seem that their object in crossing the Ticino was *purely defensive*; they have gained the advantage of quartering their troops on an enemy's country, and exacting large contributions from their towns. They are surrounded by the most fertile part of Piedmont—a level plain, admirably adapted for their excellent cavalry and artillery, and from this position they cannot, it would seem, be dislodged until they have fought and lost a great battle.

Will the historical parallel hold? Is the Third NAPOLEON one of those extraordinary geniuses whom nature produces at rare intervals, to be the scourge, the terror, and the admiration of mankind? Have we a right even to presume that he is, as a General, superior to MASSENA, who was unable to hold what NAPOLEON was able to conquer and reconquer? All this remains to be tested. At present he would be a very sanguine man who ventured to endorse the confident prognostications of the Emperor or of his flatterers. It must never be forgotten that the best years and most brilliant successes of the First NAPOLEON were those in which he commanded an army scarcely larger than a single division of the present French and Austrian hosts. Indeed, it would seem as if the increase of his numbers dimmed in some degree the brilliancy of his genius. Marengo was the last triumph which he was fated to accomplish with small forces. The wars of the Empire were carried on with much larger armies and much greater waste of human life, but each succeeding triumph was less brilliant and less decisive. Eylau, Aspern, and Wagram were all hard fought and deadly won, if won at all. The enormous forces employed at the Borodino gave no result equal to the carnage of the day; and at Leipsic, where the number was greatest of all, the reverse was the most complete. Will the mind of the present Emperor of the French—a man not trained in camps—prove equal to the fearful problem of directing in critical circumstances the motions of such vast bodies of men, which seems to have tasked to the utmost the gigantic faculties of that successful soldier to whom he owes his name and his Empire? If it does, the Third NAPOLEON will be entitled to even greater military renown than the First, for he will have obtained without training that skill which his uncle only acquired after an excellent military education and several years of regular service. If not, he will only be another instance of the presumption which has induced Kings in all ages to believe that the same fortune which made them Sovereigns has made them soldiers, and that the profession of arms is one that can be acquired without knowledge and without experience.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

TUSCANY—THE ORGANIZATION OF PIEDMONTESE AUTHORITY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 11.

The Provisional Government has this morning resigned its authority to the Sardinian Minister, C. BONCOMPAGNI. The address which they have issued to Tuscany appears to me worthy of being reproduced in extenso. It is as follows:

"TUSCANS: The Provisional Government has at length accomplished its duty, and to-day commits its power to the Commissioner of King VICTOR EMANUEL. Let Tuscany be the judge whether it has satisfactorily discharged the difficult task which the country committed to it in one of those solemn moments in which, after vain supplication, the people raise aloud their voice and command. The Provisional Government—the necessary result of the events of the 27th of April—obedient to the cry of a national war, which had received all hearts on that memorable day, was bound above all to prepare arms and closely connect itself with the magnanimous King who had risen up the Bulwark of the independence of Italy. If he were unable to accept the dictatorship on the terms under which it was offered, Tuscany can nevertheless feel confident in the thought that her arms, united to the army of Italy, will follow an supreme chief the King who unsheathes the sword for their common country, while the State, under his protection, and directed by a Commissioner named by him, will maintain its existence; that it may preserve itself intact for whatever destinies may fall to its lot in the future organization of Italy. Tuscans! passionately anxious was the charge of the Provisional Government in a country like our own, without institutions and without any authority that could command respect; where everything fell with the supreme power, whose only object was to suffice for all; and it is owing to your assistance and spontaneous concurrence if success has crowned our common efforts.

Thanks to the people, who, in the greatest commotion, have themselves sustained by a single act of violence, and who, are their legitimate wishes were obtained, returned to their daily habits of labor. Thanks to our armed force, who, the moment it found itself beneath the national banner returned to its ranks, and showed to all the sentiment which moved it in its protest against any separation from the people, of whom it felt itself the strongest arm. Thanks to the Provisional Government, the slave of you, secure in its belief that you will continue to preserve the character you have hitherto displayed. The fate of Italy is being decided on the banks of the Ticino and the Po; there, let your looks be turned—there let your vows and hopes be directed. He is a traitor to his country who, in so marvalous a concord of will and act, should utter a word of division, or endeavor to strike with the spirit of party this sacred enthusiasm. The 27th of April, on the breaking out of the national war, you openly declared for 'Italy and Independence.' Do not falsify these solemn promises, made in the sight of Italy and Europe, and this will be necessary to the Provisional Government if that is now giving way to a constitutional power that it has opened a path in which you can advance with courageous virtue,—fulfilling your duty as citizens, and acting up to your dignity as freemen.

CAV. UBALDINO PERUZZI,
AVV. VINCENZO MALENCHINI,
MARC. ALESSANDRO DANZINI.

FLORENCE, May 11, 1859."

Side by side with this is posted up the following address of the Sardinian Minister:—

"TUSCANS: After the disasters which our country suffered in common in 1849, your hopes turned to VICTOR EMANUEL, who alone upheld the Italian banner. When the Prince who reigned in Tuscany, scorning the wishes of his nation, had steadily denied the States the Provisional Government in your name invited King VICTOR EMANUEL to assume, during the war, the dictatorship of this beautiful part of Italy. The King, seconding in subscription your desires, proposed the adoption of a more modest form, and assumed, with the supreme command of the army, the lieutenancy of Tuscany, with the intention of maintaining intact all its rights, and with the sole object of providing for the emergencies of war, defending public order, and carrying out all the public acts which are required by the urgent necessities of the State. He has thought fit to commit to me the task of representing him among you. This lofty task I assume with a mind that trembles at the difficulties of the charge, but secure in the consciousness that I am fulfilling an obligation to our common country, and in the firm desire of assisting that Tuscany, so dear to all Italians from the part she has taken in the history of our civilization—dear still to me from the good will you have *been pleased to show me. The meritorious citizens* who have discharged the duties of a Provisional Government have rendered easy the *accomplishment* of my task by those acts which have repaired the gravest consequences of the reaction which has taken place in your country. A stranger to the parties which have risen in Tuscany, I shall refrain from meddling with questions of political order, which will find a more opportune place at the moment when Tuscany shall possess those liberties of which she has been unjustly deprived, and of which she has shown herself still more worthy from the wonderful demeanor she has displayed in these last events. My administration, then, shall have one aim, that of facilitating the conduct of the present war, and with this object the maintenance of order in the State, which, at the termination of the war, shall be restored to you as a sacred deposit by his Majesty King VICTOR EMANUEL, whose loyal conduct in the admiration of Italy and the world. Tuscans, ye have nobly contributed to prove that Italy is worthy of that independence for which the King of Sardinia is in arms, aided by his august ally the French Emperor. Continue thus to give proof of discipline, of this moderation, of this confidence in the authorities, and in the assistance, which you may part assure you that I have no other ambition than that of meriting your confidence in co-operating for the good of this noble portion of Italy.

C. BONCOMPAGNI,
Commissioner Extraordinary for King VICTOR EMANUEL during the War of Independence.

FLORENCE, May 11:

The names of the Ministry appointed by the Commissioner Extraordinary are as follows: Il Barone Bettino Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Il Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi, Minister of Public Instruction; Enrico Poggi, Minister of Justice; Raffaello Busacca, Minister of Finance; Avv. Vincenzo Malenchini, Minister of War. The Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi is to act provisionally as Minister of Foreign Affairs; as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Enrico Poggi, also provisionally.

All public acts and decrees of the tribunals are to be published in the name of the Tuscan Government. The standard of the army and navy is to be the Italian tricolors arranged in vertical stripes.

The Government, "considering it impossible during the war of independence to call together a council of national representatives, but convinced of the urgent necessity of consulting on the interests of the country many of those who have proved themselves to be its legitimate interpreters," have formed a council consisting of forty-two members, who have been appointed by the Commissioner Extraordinary. They are to meet monthly, but the Government has the right of summoning them whenever he may require their assistance. He has also appointed the Marchese GINO CAPPONI President, the Cav. Avv. LEOPOLDO GALEOTTI Secretary, and there are to be two Vice-Presidents, chosen by the Council itself; one only is at present named—GIUSEPPE PUCCIONI.

A DECLARATION CLOSE TO THE REIGN OF LEOPOLD I.

The Providence Journal contains a translation of the official report made by the late Provisional Government of Tuscany *in relation to the revolution* which expelled the Grand Duke LEOPOLD. This document discloses the *unexpected fact that in his* anxiety to retain power, the Grand Duke ordered the commander of Fort Saint George to fire on the city, a command that was promptly but firmly refused. We quote the report:

And here it is fit to narrate a fact, upon which, for the sake of that moderation which shall be to us a law, we will not long dwell; but that civilized Europe may judge on which side forbearance has been. There existed in the fortress of St. George, commonly known as *Belvedere*, a secret sealed letter, directed by the General, to the officers in command, in the month of August of last year. At the hour of 6½ o'clock, on the morning of the 27th of April, the Archduke CHARLES, second son of LEOPOLD II., went to the above-named fort, gathered around him the officers, and informed them that he was the bearer of a letter from GENERAL DA GRADO, in which he ordered the opening of the circular already spoken of. The seals were broken, and it was found that there were enclosed extraordinary instruction for an attack upon the city. These instructions were completed *a vive voce* by the Archduke CHARLES, who concluded by demanding of the officers what quantity of munitions they had, and how many *scudelo* of artillery they could reckon. Hearing these words, the commandant of the fort, with firmness and respect, replied that while he and his companions might have exposed their lives without hesitation to guard those of the royal family, he recoiled with shuddering from the cruel thought of using such instruments against their fellow-citizens, blamable only for a generous sentiment of nationality, which the army itself held it to be a glory to share.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

ROME, Monday, May 16.

The Duke of Gramont left Rome to day for Genoa, by telegraphic order from the Emperor.

Yesterday it was reported that a popular movement had taken place at Cesena.

Rome is tranquil.

NEUTRALITY OF NAPLES.

In reply to the declaration of the Neapolitan Government in favor of neutrality, the Sardinian Government replied to prove that Naples cannot plead neutrality, as she has implicitly adhered to the Austrian policy.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE ADRIATIC.

The Madrid *Oesterreichische Correspondenz*, of May 16, says: "On the 15th inst. an English merchant-steamer bringing the Egyptian and Indian mails, and 84 passengers to Trieste, was overhauled by the boats of a French liner, off Sassana, opposite Saviore.

Two French steamers and one frigate are cruising off the Island of Cassafo.

The French squadron, under the command of Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, composed of the ships of the line *Solferino* and *Napoleon*, and the frigate *Impératrice*, which sailed from Genoa to blockade the Austrian ports in the Adriatic, was at Messina on the 9th inst., and was taking in coal there. On its passage it captured an Austrian merchant vessel, which has been sent to France under charge of a naval officer. It is said that a division of light cruisers will shortly be placed under the orders of Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE.

FRANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NAPOLEON III. AND QUEEN VICTORIA—FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN THE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH ARMS—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—THE WAR LOAN—ADVANCE IN RENTES.

The Empress EUGENIE, a few days before he left Paris, addressed a letter to Queen VICTORIA, announcing his approaching departure, and repeating his promise to take no step during the war that might compromise the interests of England or the general security of Europe. Prince ALBERT, in replying to this letter, in the name of Her Majesty, declared that the English Government continued to rely on the spirit of moderation of which the Emperor has already given so many proofs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: This confidence in the election of the army in Italy is so great that preparations are soon to be made at Notre Dame for a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving for a great victory, which is expected to be announced in the course of next week.

All the officers comprising the staff of the Garde Impériale, to be commanded by Prince NAPOLEON, left Paris May 14 for Toulon. A train of siege artillery has been despatched by the Minister of War to the army of Italy.

Admiral HAMELIN, Minister of Marine, has appointed Captain GAUSSENS to be chief Secretary, in place of M. AUVRAY, named Commissary-General. Admiral HAMELIN has commanded that the Imperial yacht *Aigle*, lately built at Cherbourg, shall be sent to Genoa, to be placed at the service of the Emperor, instead of the *Reine Hortense*.

The *Constitutionnel* states that M. ANCEL's book on the Roman question has been seized by order of the Attorney General, and laid before the tribunals.

It would appear, says a correspondent, that the preparations for the reception of some great personage at Fontainebleau are now going on actively and with a certain magnificence. The apartments are the same that were occupied by PIUS VII. when this Pontiff was the prisoner of NAPOLEON I. Yet it is thought that they are now destined for some one of the Russian Imperial family rather than for his present Hellenic host. We may be certain, however, that if PIUS IX. come to France, it will not be proper to excite.

The subscription to the loan of 500,000,000 francs, amounted on the 16th to 2,200,000,000 francs, although there are still seventeen departments from which complete advices have not been received.

The Bourse closed firm on the 16th. Rentes, 67f. 10c. for money and 66f. 95c. for account, being a rise of ⅝ since the closing on the 14th.

AUSTRIA.

A NEW LOAN REQUIRED—OBJECT OF THE PRUSSIAN GENERAL'S VISIT—DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR FOR THE SEAT OF WAR—AN INSURRECTION IN HUNGARY PROBABLE—AUSTRIAN REGULATIONS TOUCHING SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Government has asked for a Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000 at 5 per cent., payable in silver. The loan is to be repayable also in silver, and the price of issue is to be 70.

It is believed, says the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, that Lieutenant-General von WRANGEL has come here for the purpose of concerting measures for the proper defence of the Prussian and Austrian frontiers, and not for making arrangements for the "mobilization" of the federal army, which is a matter of *haute politique*, and concerns Count BUOL rather than the military authorities.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was expected to leave Vienna for the seat of war on the 17th inst.

It is said that arms have been sent to Hungary, and that the Hungarians abroad are indefatigable in their exertions to create a diversion in favor of the French by an insurrection in that part of the Austrian dominions. General KLAPKA is said to be now in Piedmont, waiting for the most favorable moment to carry out the plans organized by the Hungarian Committee.

The Austrian Cabinet and the Chief of the Army (*Commando*) issued on the 13th an ordinance for the regulation of the navigation of the Austrian waters, and of matters connected with the same. The ordinance is in substance as follows:

"As a consequence of the declaration made by the Powers in the Paris Congress on the 16th of April, that the Imperial Royal flag and merchant vessels [illegible]

1. Privateering is entirely prohibited in Austria. 2. The Austrian subject is to have nothing to do with the direction or equipment of vessels having *letters of marque*. Austrian subjects acting contrary to the foregoing orders will be punished according to the laws made against robbery. 2. The French and Sardinian trading vessels now in Austrian ports are to be allowed to complete their cargoes with all speed, and to depart, if they have neither contraband of war nor other prohibited objects on board. Vessels which may arrive later will be treated according to circumstances. 3. All the commercial ports of Austria will remain open for the merchantmen of neutral nations, but the Imperial Government will not be responsible for any injury they may suffer from their own warlike operations or from those of its enemies. 4. Austrian merchant vessels are not to communicate with any of the ports in the enemy's States, but they may at their own risk trade to other ports with any articles, excepting cannons, all kinds of weapons, lead, sulphur, gunpowder, saltpetre, gun and pistol caps, bullets, military equipments of all and every kind, horses and mules. The exportation of military stores, cattle, and prepared meats is also prohibited. 5. The Austrian foreign Ministers and Consuls in neutral countries are ordered to protect, as far as it is in their power, the Austrian captains and all other Austrian subjects. 6. Austrian captains or other Austrian subjects who may render any kind of service to the enemy's fleets or ships, will be punished according to law. Art. 7. is of no importance. 8. French and Sardinian subjects may remain in Austria during the war, if they quietly attend to their own business, and do not offend against the laws of the country."

Immediately underneath the foregoing is a translation of the declaration relative to the rights of neutrals, which was made at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers on the 16th of April, 1856.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of May 14 contains the following: Sardinian merchant vessels which were in Austrian ports having been allowed to leave free *and unhindered, the Austrian Government* distinctly expected that Sardinia would grant a similar liberty to Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports. According, however, to advices received, this expectation has not been fulfilled; and, therefore, in the mean time, and until further orders, provisional directions have been given to seize Sardinian vessels in Austrian ports.

GERMANY.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA—INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER—SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF THE PRINCE REGENT—HOW THE LONDON PRESS REGARDS THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

The Debate which took place in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives on the 13th inst., when a bill was presented for extraordinary supplies to provide for placing the army on a war footing, and for the eventualities of war, throws considerable light upon the state of feeling in Germany:

"M. DE SCHLEINITZ, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in proposing the adoption of the bill, expressed the hope that no orator would endeavor to throw obstacles in the way of the Government at so serious a juncture. It was not, however, his wish to impede free discussion, especially at a moment when it was desirable to ascertain the real sentiments of the country.

M. DE VINCKE said he should have liked to have seen a little more energy and patriotic spirit in the Government report. He would speak with that sincerity which was due to the nation. No Prussian heart could conceive the idea of Prussia joining the Emperor NAPOLEON against Austria. [Loud cheers.] Prussia should never forget that Austria formed a German nucleus, and that they were bound to Austria by the sacred bonds of the Confederation. [Cheers.] He had no enmity towards France. Traditional hatred had passed away. Behold the Anglo-French alliance! Frenchmen have qualities which we might envy, but they are superficial ones. We have qualities which they do not possess—a fear of God, a love of truth, of justice and consistency. The French are always craving for what they call their 'natural frontiers.' Another danger exists in the system actually in force in France—a system developed in 1830 in the *Idées Napoléoniennes*, according to which the war in Italy is but the

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, May 30.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

The New-York Times, Monday, May 30, 1859.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHRONOMETER OF DEVOSE LOST, OR STOLEN.—Whoever has found or stolen Bank of Commerce Chronometer, No. 1,160, will please return to the Bank, and receive reward. Information to be addressed to the Cashier, Bank of Commerce, New-York.

LOST—THURSDAY, MAY 26, A GOLD KID GLOVE, between Broadway and Fifth-st. Finder will please return to No. 1 Fifth-st. and receive reward.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD LOCKET, containing hair, between Fifth-st. and Broadway

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—IL POLIUTO.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES—GUY MANNERING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GUY MANNERING—LA BAYADERE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MONEY—BOLD DRAGOON.

BOWERY THEATRE—MARK THE TRAPPER—EVELEEN WILSON.

NATIONAL THEATRE—LUCRETIA BORGIA—THE HIDDEN HAND.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—EVERY EVENING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—BURLESQUE.

LATE OLD CHRIST'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SCENES D'ESPAGNOL.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....2½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East, by Railroad.....2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Postoffice to-morrow, May 31, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *New-York*, of the Bremen line, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing Southampton advices to the 17th inst. Her news is interesting. Upon leaving Genoa, the Emperor of France proceeded to Turin, where he reviewed the French troops stationed at that capital; after which he hastened forward to Alessandria, where the latest intelligence left him in consultation with the King of Sardinia upon the future conduct of the campaign. The Austrians prosecuted the retrograde movement of their left wing upon Parma, while the main body and the right, sustained themselves upon the east bank of the Sevia. Frequent skirmishes were occurring between reconnoitering parties. The weather continued stormy, and of course unpropitious for military operations. The part to be played by Germany in future acts of the war drama, was absorbing universal attention. The Prince Regent of Prussia, in his speech dismissing the Chambers, employed language which the English Press regards as threatening a movement of united Germany in behalf of Austria; and as committing Europe to a general war, in which England must in the course of events participate. Such construction the language of the Regent may unquestionably bear; but it may also be interpreted in the light of historical antecedents and of recent declarations, in a more pacific sense. The preparations of England for war were urged forward with incessant energy. On the 16th, the Queen attended the first review of the troops at Aldershott. The general intelligence by this arrival is of subordinate interest.

The steamship *Hungarian*, of the Quebec line, with one day later European advices, is telegraphed as having passed Farther Point, at 9 o'clock last night, but the news-boat failed to attract her attention, and her news will not reach us until after her arrival at Quebec.

Advices from the Isthmus to the 20th inst. have been received by the *Northern Light*. Nothing of interest had occurred since the departure of the mail steamer.

The advices from Havana brought by the *Empire City* announce, among other items of interest, the general advance in the prices of merchandise, resulting from the European war news.

From Porto Rico we learn that the *Julia*, whose Captain is imprisoned for killing a mate, is about to leave for New-York under command of an officer appointed by the American Consul.

An arrival from Montevideo supplies us with advices from the River Plate to April 15. There was great agitation at Buenos Ayres in anticipation of an early attack on the part of General Urquiza, of which there were intimations. Extraordinary means were resorted to to strengthen the defensive arm. Captain PAGE was about to leave upon a small steamer chartered for the purpose to explore the Paraguay River.

From Venezuela we have news of the continuance of civil war. The Government Army had met with defeat in the province of Coro, which is now held by the Insurgents. Large arrests of the Monagas factionists had been made at Barcelona. At Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello matters were quiet.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which has been for some time on the China station, arrived at Boston yesterday—officers and crew all well. Since leaving China, she has touched at several of the principal ports in the East Indies. She brings the mutinous crew of the bark *Claremont*, sent home for trial by the U. S. Consul at Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope.

The Convention of the Free State party in Kansas, held at Osawatomie on the 18th and 19th May, adopted a platform of principles, and effected a permanent organization of the Republican party in the Territory. The Convention elected for its President Mr. A. O. LEONARD, of Coffee County. During the afternoon recess on the first day, Mr. HORACE GREELEY addressed a mass meeting, in a speech an hour and a half long. The platform was reported on the following day, from a committee of thirteen, and after an animated discussion, lasting for eight hours consecutively, it was unanimously adopted. The platform declares that the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories; that the people of the Territories have the right to select their own laws and elect their own officers; that further legislation by Congress is necessary for the suppression of the Slave-trade; that the passage of a liberal Homestead act is expedient—that the President has been guilty of an act of gross injustice in ordering the public lands in Kansas to be sold during a period of universal depression,—that an extension of the political disabilities of naturalized voters is unjust,—and that the improvement of rivers and harbors is a measure of essential importance. The Convention adjourned to the 19th.

The result of the Virginia election is yet in doubt. A dispatch forwarded from Richmond at noon yesterday, states, that in ninety-five counties heard from Mr. LETCHER'S majority had been reduced to 428. Forty-eight counties remained to be heard from, which gave a majority of 2,000 for Governor WISE. A dispatch from the same place, forwarded last night, professes to give returns from one hundred and eleven counties, in which Mr. LETCHER'S majority is still further reduced.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Indianapolis, has received, and partially considered, the report of the Committee appointed by the Assembly of 1857, to revise the Book of Discipline. The report suggests some radical changes in the discipline of the Church; among others, permitting the withdrawal of communicants who desire to sever their connection with the Church, without incurring censure therefor. This suggestion was received with strong disapprobation; certain members declaring that its adoption would "open a back-door to the Church." The question was not decided.

No less than four murders are noted by the Telegraph in this morning's TIMES. In Newark, N. J., a woman named Mrs. ABRAHAM TUBBETT, forty years of age, was shot by her brother, PATRICK MAHON. Insanity is alleged as the cause. In Centreville, R. I., Mr. BURRITT ARNOLD was shot in the back while sitting in his store, by some person at present unknown. The cause is supposed to have been his zeal in the suppression of the liquor traffic. In Troy, Mr. ROBERT MORRISON, formerly of Albany County, was murdered and robbed, and his body thrown into the canal. The perpetrator is unknown. The jailor of Fayette County, Ky., was called out of his bed on Thursday night, and his bowels were ripped open. The assailant was arrested, though his name is unknown.

Mr. W. SMITH O'BRIEN departed on Saturday in the *Vigo* for Ireland, and was, on the occasion, made the recipient of a very enthusiastic ovation from his fellow countrymen and admirers in this City. He delivered a speech in reply to an address from Col. RYAN, in which he reviewed the charge that had been made against him of volunteering to take liberties with American politics; and argued his right to speak his opinions on all matters affecting his countrymen. He gave some excellent practical advice to our Irish fellow-citizens, which was cordially received. Then came a long procession, and subsequently a flotilla of steamers, with large numbers of his friends on board to convey him down the bay.

There was a small increase in the number of deaths last week, according to the report of the City Inspector, but they were 76 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The whole number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, May 28, was 385, of which 138 were under ten years of age. According to the nativity table, 249 were natives of the United States, 76 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and 9 of England. The report indicates an unusual degree of salubrity in the City, and an extremely healthy season.

A singular shooting affair occurred about noon yesterday, in Franklin street, a few doors from the French Church du St. Esprit. THOMAS VERMES, a grown-up son of the Rev. Dr. VERMES, the rector of the church, was shot at twice with a revolver, by MARCELIEN DELAPLAGNE, a middle-aged Frenchman, and without any known reason thus far, except the supposed insanity of the latter. Fortunately, neither ball took serious effect. DELAPLAGNE, who made no effort to escape, was immediately arrested and committed to the Tombs to await an examination.

FELIX SANCHEZ, the Cuban Mulatto, accused of murdering his father-in-law in Sullivan-street, last January, was brought to this City on Saturday, in the steamer *Empire City* from New-Orleans, where he had been sold as a slave, and afterwards was identified as the fugitive murderer. He was committed to the Tombs to await his trial. A reward of $750 had been offered for his arrest.

There was quite a large meeting of Hungarians, resident in this City, at Stuyvesant Institute, on Saturday evening, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed expressive of a lively sympathy with the present struggle for Italian independence, and it was resolved to send an address to the Italians in Italy.

On Saturday, Flour opened quite heavily, but closed rather more vigorously. Grain was lightly dealt in, as were likewise Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Oils and Tallow. Sugars were pretty active. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Hog products tended downward. Naval Stores were more sought after. Freights were rather quiet. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 618.

Disagreement of Doctors.

The Archduke of Vienna has fulminated a denunciation of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the King of Sardinia, whom he declares to be enemies of the Church, of good order, of vested rights, and, in fact, of almost everything in the smallest degree respectable. *Per contra*, the Archbishop of Paris has blessed the arms of the French legions departing for Italy, and prayers are offering up in all the French churches for their triumph over their Austrian enemies. To make confusion worse confounded, side by side with these bits of news comes the intelligence that the Pope has declared his neutrality in the whole quarrel. All three of these dignitaries cannot certainly be in the right. If the Archbishop of Vienna's view be the true one the Archbishop of Paris is an enemy to the faith, inasmuch as he encourages those who fight against its defenders. If the prayers of the French metropolitan are availing, the Archbishop of Vienna is a most heretical and unscrupulous personage. What are the devout children of the Church to do in such an extremity? Here are two of the highest *authorities using their spiritual weapons* on opposite sides of a fierce controversy involving the lives and destiny of millions of men, and each of them ecclesiastically satisfied that the other is aiding Satan. The proper and time-honored course in such a dilemma is to ask Rome to decide, but on this occasion, unfortunately, the oracle has made itself dumb. The Pope has nothing to say. He must of course know whether it is LOUIS NAPOLEON or FRANCIS JOSEPH who has been lying and quibbling, exciting causeless war, trifling with the lives and fortunes of whole nations, deluging happy countries with superfluous blood, and sacrificing hecatombs of brave men to his selfish obstinacy. One of these two Emperors is certainly open to such a charge, and if the Pope does not know which is the sinner, who can pretend to know? Nevertheless, he declines to state his opinion, and the faithful are left, in this great crisis, to the perilous guidance of their private reason. He has declared his neutrality. His neutrality as a temporal prince unfortunately is not a circumstance calculated to inspire Europe with profound joy. We are not aware that the Paris Bourse or the London Stock Exchange ever waited with feverish expectation to learn which side his Holiness' troops were about to take in the quarrel, and the assurance that they are not about to descend into the arena at all, will, we fear, not remove the load of anxiety from anybody's mind, or satisfy the world that the struggle is not likely to be so bloody as it might have been. The Bishops to whom the Government of his Holiness' provinces is committed, lately made an inglorious appeal to the people to get up recruits for the army, and assured them that they might fairly consider themselves privileged in no ordinary degree in being allowed to serve as full privates in the carnal army of the militant Church. How singularly little the Roman people appreciate their blessings, has, however, been shown by the facts that nobody responded to the call, and that the Papal army remains on a peace footing. The Pope's declaration of neutrality as a temporal Prince, therefore, leaves the "situation," as the French say, in a great measure unchanged; and indeed we think his Holiness might have saved himself the trouble of publishing his position at all. His neutrality as a spiritual ruler, however, is quite a different thing, and is calculated to place him in an attitude of some embarrassment. The answer to all demands for reforms in the Papal administration, on the part of the unfortunate Romans, and notably the substitution of civil for canon law, of lay functionaries for ecclesiastical, has always been that where the Church reigned Church law could alone be put in force. The Pope's office could not be divided. Ruling as a temporal Prince, he must, nevertheless, rule as the head of the Church, and in accordance with its inflexible system. He could never, as he would be obliged to do, if he admitted of lay assistance in the work of government, give his sanction as a temporal sovereign to acts which, as a priest, he could not but condemn. Now, we beg to suggest with great deference, that the inflexible rule which, while all the rest of Italy is reveling in the anticipation of approaching resurrection, consigns the Romans to despair, ought to be applied to foreign policy as well as to home administration. If the churchman's conscience is to guide the Prince's arm in administering the Government at home, it ought to shape the course of his Holiness towards the belligerents abroad, especially when they are fighting in his immediate vicinity. At all events, a very small regard for public opinion, ought to suggest the propriety of concentrating the prayers of the great prelates on one side or the other of the quarrel. Knowing, as the world does, the curious relations which the Church in all countries bears to the State, it excited no great surprise in the last War to see the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of Paris pouring out joint benedictions on one side, while the Greek primates offered up invocations on the other. But the Viennese and Parisian dignitaries are of the same household, and their common master ought to force them to agree in their supplications.

A Magnanimous Editor.

The gallant, honorable and illustrious editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, whose proverbial modesty is the graceful ornament of his conspicuous wisdom, is very much concerned lest the general sympathy which the American people have manifested with the French Emperor in his defense of Italian independence, should really be due to the fact that when LOUIS NAPOLEON was for a short time an exile in New-York, he enjoyed the advantages of association with the distinguished General WEBB. The magnanimous General grieves to think that so grave a question as that now pending in Europe, should be settled for the American people by the mere personal influence of any one man, even though that man be a publicist so judicious as himself. It is well that America should worship WEBB, for WEBB is worshipful, and no one knows this better than WEBB. But the Italian question deserves recognition on its own merits, and General WEBB would weep to think that his own renown should interfere with an impartial judgment of this high theme by his countrymen. He therefore takes pains to show them that even if NAPOLEON III had never visited New-York, and never sat at the feet of WEBB, he would still be a great man, and his course in regard to Italy still worthy the admiration and approval of American freemen. We agree with the General cordially, and rejoice to be able to set his mind at rest. Had the public opinion of America on this subject been decided by merely personal considerations, it could hardly have been so unanimous as it is: for the war editor of the *Tribune*, who divides with General WEBB the esteem and reverence of the nation, is a close, bosom-friend of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, having been indeed his "groom of the stole" during several years past. With WEBB on the one side then, and the war editor on the other, America might well have been distracted by doubts and speculations, had not the case of Italy in itself been commended by its own intrinsic merits to the cordial interest and approval of every free and intelligent nation.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Mr. LETCHER, the Democratic candidate, is probably elected, but by a majority much smaller than he had a right to anticipate. Personally, he is a popular man in Virginia,—no one more so,—and it is difficult to believe that the Ruffner affair injured him. Nobody believed the charge that he was unsound on the Slavery question, for his subserviency to that interest, in all its most ultra requirements, had been proved over and over again by his votes in Congress. Something certainly damaged him, and the question what it was seems to be the only one which anybody can care to ask about the election.

The answer obviously suggests itself. He carried on his shoulders the evil fame and character of the Buchanan Administration. That the weight of this load failed to sink him *out of sight is almost a miracle*, and one which could have been wrought nowhere but in obstinate old Democratic Virginia. Mr. LETCHER has, however, succeeded, and success is ever the definite popular criticism of a popular conflict. He may, indeed, feel mortified in casting his eye over his column of diminished Democratic majorities; but he will hardly mistake the cause to which such misfortunes are to be attributed, and may well rejoice in the fact that he has escaped, however narrowly, from sharing in the fortunes as he has shared the favor of his friend the President.

The election has little importance in reference to National politics, and would have had but little had a contrary result crowned the conflict. It is simply a matter of interior concern for the "Old Dominion." The chivalry have chosen their Governor for the next three years, and settled their delegation to Congress as best they could, in view of local and personal claims, without even touching the rival pretensions of WISE and HUNTER. A war of these lovely roses is doubtless yet to come off, but the hour has not struck for it, nor the man who is to provoke it yet appeared in the field.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit to-night at this popular establishment will undoubtedly be the occasion of a great gathering, especially as the opera selected is the highly successful "Poliuto" of DONIZETTI. In addition to the other attractions, Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will deliver a farewell address. We leave our readers to decide whether this is in correct taste; we are perfectly sure that the speech will be. To-night is the *prima donna's* last in New-York. On Wednesday the new lyric *tragedienne*, Mlle. CORTESI, makes her *début*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The season at this house is drawing rapidly to a close. Benefits are the order of the day. On Saturday Mrs. HOEY was the recipient of an exceedingly gratifying one, and deservedly. Throughout a long season, peculiarly arduous in its character, Mrs. HOEY has sustained all the principal *rôles* of the establishment, with wonderful excellence. The mental fatigue which such a season involves is in itself something tremendous, but no traces of it have been perceptible in the lady's acting; indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that her performances have been marked by more freshness and vigor than we have ever before witnessed. To-night, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM takes his benefit, when the comedy of "Money," in which he is excellent, will be produced. To-morrow the doorkeepers (they are the most efficient and gentlemanly in the City) have their turn. Something is due to every man who takes a benefit at a public place of amusement: let us hope the public will remember this fact.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" will be played here for four nights longer, after which (Friday and Saturday) Mr. COULDOCK and Miss LAURA KEENE will take their benefit.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—A fine bill is offered here to-night; the effective drama of "Louise de Lignerolles" and "Guy Mannering." The season here will close immediately, in order to enable Mr. LAFARGE to make some improvements in the stage. It will re-open next week under the same management, and with a company of rare excellence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The operatic drama of "Guy Mannering" will be played here to-night, with all the dramatic and operatic strength of the company. AUBER'S opera of "La Bayadere" will also be given. This is surely enough.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Mark the Trapper." "Eveleen Wilson" and a farce will be given here to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Lucrezia Borgia" and the drama of the "Hidden Hand" are the features here.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The popular drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Little CORNELIA HOWARD and her parents in the principal parts, will be repeated here to-night.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The pantomime called "Scamp-ini, or the Perils of Love," will be revived here to night, prefaced by the usual excellent programme of comic and sentimental vocalism.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—A grand burlesque concert à la MUSARD, is one of the features here to-night, with imitations of PRODGERIUM. There is also an excellent concert of Ethiopian music.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Screw Steamer Hungarian.

FARRAN POINT, C. E., May 29—Evening.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool 18th inst., passed here at 9 P. M. The boatman who went out failed to attract her attention, and could get no report. She will be at Quebec early to-morrow morning, when her news will be promptly forwarded.

From Washington.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE BELLY CONTRACT—NEW CONVENTION WITH NICARAGUA, &C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 29.

Gen. JARVIS, Minister from Nicaragua, has been officially advised of the ratification of the Belly contract, but with such amendments as avoid complications or impediments in the fulfillment of treaties with other nations, our own included. It concedes to Mr. BELLY no important grants of land, or privileges, until the Canal shall have been completed. Costa Rica, it will be recollected, first ratified this contract, and her assent to the amendments made by Nicaragua will therefore be necessary, before it can take effect. From what is known here, it is not probable that she will acquiesce. However, Mr. BELLY'S scheme is regarded, in distinguished quarters, as a harmless affair.

Our Government has accepted the convention negotiated by Minister LAMAR, which contains the principles of the Clay-Irisarri Treaty, but dissents to the anti-filibuster clause as unnecessary. Of this the Government of Nicaragua will at once be informed. Gen. JARVIS, who will leave Washington for New-York to-morrow and return to Nicaragua in the steamer of the 5th of June, is confident that, when this fact is communicated, an extra session of Congress will forthwith be called to act upon the subject, and that they will strike out the objectionable clause.

The last steamer brought to Mr. JARVIS full authority to take measures for the reopening of the transit, as soon as practicable, and on reasonable and liberal terms. He indulges the hope that he will be enabled to enter into mutually satisfactory arrangements in the course of a few days. From what has already transpired there can be little, if any, doubt of his success. He expresses himself both satisfied with the views and feelings of this Administration toward Nicaragua. In his absence Señor MORENO, the Costa Rican Minister, will have charge of Nicaraguan affairs at Washington.

No particular importance is attached to the reported Walker filibuster movements on Nicaragua. United States as well as British national vessels are in sufficient force in that quarter to intercept such expeditions, if any are contemplated.

The following is a list of the officers ordered to the steamer *San Jacinto*, preparing at New-York for the African station: Captain ABERCROMBIE; Lieutenants DONALDSON, HUGHES, MADIGAN, JOHNSON and LOVALL; Acting Master, A. P. CROSBY; Purser BARRY; Chief Engineer FARON.

Destructive Conflagrations.

THE GREAT FIRE IN KEY WEST—DESTRUCTION OF ALL THE STORES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 28.

The whole of the business part of Key West, E. F., was destroyed by the fire. Loss estimated at $200,000.

The *Key of the Gulf* states that sixty-eight stores and dwellings and forty out-buildings were destroyed. The buildings adjoining the office of the *Key of the Gulf* were blown up, and that office suffered in consequence.

The fire broke out in the store of L. M. Shaffer, in Front-street, and spread rapidly, destroying entirely the following buildings, and very nearly all their contents: W. H. Wall & Co.'s two fire-proof stores and sheds, with their contents; L. M. Shaffer's store, Packer & Church's store, C. L. Hatch, Geiger & Bigliani, houses; eight houses of P. A. Genpelle, A. ARMER'S house, Benner's house, Mulreman's store and dwelling house, Carey & Ware's store, Farina's store, Hicks & Solomon's, C. & A. Howe, Russell House; E. O. Gwynn's, F. Clarke's, W. A. Fleher's three houses, R. F. Campbell's, Key West House, C. Curtis' store, Barelli, houses; O'Hara & Wells' warehouses and stores, Filer's stores, warehouses and offices; bakery, Watt's store, Market house, City Hall, Fontane's store, Molina's, Almedis & Albertis. All these buildings, except Wells' two stores, were built of wood.

The contents of the buildings saved amount to little or nothing—besides these losses, large quantities of lumber and other articles stored. 120 hogsheads of damaged sugar in the store of O'Hara & Wells, are totally lost. The stores destroyed comprise our largest provision and ship chandlery, dry goods and grocery stores. Brown & Curry and Tift are the only parties on the water that are saved. The former lose nothing, the latter but one or two small buildings; his cupola and office were miraculously saved. The Custom-house is saved. The U. S. Court-rooms and Post-office entirely destroyed; most of the Court Records were saved. The Navy Department lose a quantity of stores invoiced at about $12,000, but their long continuance here has much deteriorated them. A few only of these are saved. The United States Warehouse is saved.

It is impossible to form any adequate idea of the loss, but from my acquaintance of the buildings and contents it cannot fall far short of $200,000, and the insurance does not exceed $92,000.

Many of the sufferers are not insured, while none, if any, are fully covered, owing to the high premium charged, three per cent. being the usual rate. It is much feared this is the work of an incendiary, but rumor charges so many, that little dependence can be placed on any of the reports. No lives were lost. We shall be short of provisions, as very much of the stock on hand is destroyed. The schooner *Harrison Jones*, from New-York with supplies, had fortunately not landed her cargo, of which she has a general assortment for the stores. She had only put out 150 bales of hay, all of which with much more is destroyed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SOUTH MIDDLEBORO', MASS.

MIDDLEBORO', Mass., Saturday, May 28.

The steam saw, planing and box-board mill of Messrs. BENSON and SMITH, and the Railroad Depôt and Post-office, at the South Middleboro' station of the Cape Cod Railroad, were destroyed by fire last night. There is no insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sunday, May 29.

At an early hour this morning, a fire broke out in BURNHAM & BROTHERS planing mills, at the foot of Water-street, which were destroyed, with other property adjoining. The loss is about $12,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. Among the sufferers were JOHN W. LOWE & Co., J. J. TEAGE, painter, and J. WINTER, sash and blind maker. One or two vessels on the railway narrowly escaped destruction. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Chapter of Tragedies.

WOMAN MURDERED BY HER BROTHER IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, Sunday, May 29.

PATRICK MAUDE, whose escape from the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton was published last week, arrived here Saturday evening, succeeded in evading the officers, who were in pursuit of him and shot his sister, Mrs. ABRAHAM TUBBETS, instantly dead. Two shots were fired with remarkable precision. It was well known that he had threatened his wife, but no reason is known for his killing his sister, unless he was insane. The prevailing opinion however is, that he is not insane. Much excitement existed and other murders were apprehended until his arrest was announced, which was accomplished by officer WAMBOLD, in Commerce-st., about ten o'clock, where the prisoner was skulking under the shadow of buildings. No arms, but loose powder and a small amount of money was found in his pocket. The victim was an estimable woman, aged forty years, and the mother of four children. The verdict of the jury was that MAUDE committed the murder maliciously and willfully. He declares his innocence.

VINDICTIVE MURDER IN CENTREVILLE.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 28.

Last evening, as Mr. BURRITT ARNOLD, of Centreville, Warwick, was sitting in his store, he was shot and instantly killed by some person unknown; the ball entering his back between the shoulders. He had just returned from this city.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, May 29.

It is supposed that the reason of Mr. ARNOLD'S murder was his activity in enforcing the law against the sale of spirituous liquors. The Coroner's inquest adjourned to Tuesday. The evidence so far is unimportant, and does not point to the perpetrator.

SHOCKING MURDER IN TROY.

TROY, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

ROBERT MORRISON, a well-known citizen of West Troy, and Sheriff of Albany County, was murdered at a late hour on Friday night, and robbed, and his body thrown into the Canal Basin, from which it was recovered to-day.

JAILOR ASSAILED AND WOUNDED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Friday, May 27.

B. C. BRANCOR, jailor of Fayette County, Ky., was called up, after retiring last night, by a man, who ripped open his abdomen, probably fatally wounding him. The assailant has been arrested, but his name is unknown. There is great excitement here about the matter.

Another Tornado—Sixteen Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 28.

The Jacksonville (Illinois) correspondent of the Springfield *Register* says a most terrific tornado occurred twelve miles south of that city yesterday. The violence of the whirlwind is described as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed, except in the West Indies. Sixteen persons are reported killed, and many others severely injured. Houses, barns, &c., were torn to atoms. The names of the killed are not yet ascertained.

The Virginia State Election.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 29—Noon.

In the 95 counties heard from, Letcher's majority is 429. Forty-eight counties remain to be heard from, which gave Governor Wise a majority of 2,047. The average gain for Goggin in each county heard from is 73.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 29—P. M.

In 98 counties heard from, Goggin gains 4,025 on the vote of 1855. Heavy bets have been made on the election of Letcher by 5,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 29.

A private dispatch from a relative Whig counsel in Richmond to night says that in 111 counties Letcher's majority is 235. The 37 remaining counties gave Wise 1,437 majority.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 28.

Ohio County—Two Opposition and one Democratic member of the Legislature elected.

Marshall County—Opposition representative elected to the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 28.

It is generally conceded that the Hon. William Smith, Democrat, is elected in the Seventh Congressional District by from 300 to 400 majority. Owing, however, to misconstructions of the tickets to-day, the result cannot be specifically stated.

The official vote of the Seventh Congressional District gives Smith, Democrat, 314 majority.

The returns from Faulkner's district are incomplete, but the Democrats all concede the election of Botetot to Congress.

A private dispatch from Wytheville says that seven counties in the Thirteenth Congressional District have been heard from, and the Democrats lose 1,600 on Governor Wise's vote. The contest between Floyd and Martin is doubtful.

Three counties in the Twelfth District have been heard from. The Democrats lose 200 on Governor Wise's vote.

ENQUIRER OFFICE, RICHMOND, Saturday, May 28—P. M.

It is impossible as yet to give an accurate statement as to the general result for members of Congress or Legislature.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, May 28.

Dr. WILSON, from the Statistical Committee, reported in favor of some changes in the tables of the church statistics relative to elders, licentiates, baptisms, contributions, &c. The report was discussed at length, but no action was taken upon it.

The Rev. W. L. SWEARINGEN was elected Professor of the Danville Theological Seminary.

The report on Domestic Missions was then taken up and concurred in, and the officers were elected.

The Directors of the Danville and Western Theological Seminaries were also elected.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, May 28.

The session of the Assembly to-day was occupied mainly in discussions on church extension and publication, but no conclusions were arrived at. The report on church extension was made the special order for Monday.

Arrival of the Steam-frigate Minnesota at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 29.

The steam-frigate *Minnesota*, Capt. DUPONT, arrived below this forenoon, and anchored in President Roads. She has touched since leaving China at several of the principal ports in the East Indies, at Muscat, and last at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. She has on board the crew of the bark *Claremont*, charged with mutiny, sent home for trial by the United States Consul at Capetown. Lieut. WARING, of the United States frigate *Mississippi*, and Mr. BRADY, late United States Consul at Singapore, are passengers. Her officers and crew are all well. She will come up to the Navy-yard to-morrow forenoon.

The new sloop-of-war *Hartford*, which was put in commission yesterday, has her crew on board, and now lies in the stream, bound for the East Indies. Captain C. R. SCARBURG is her flag-officer, and CHAS. LOWNDES the Commander. She will make a trial trip before her departure.

Paul Morphy in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 28.

PAUL MORPHY arrived this morning. He was received at the depôt by a committee of the Boston Chess Club, and escorted to the Revere House.

This afternoon a formal reception of Mr. MORPHY took place at the rooms of the Chess Club, where the members were presented to their distinguished guest by the President. This evening the Committee of the Club entertained Mr. MORPHY and a few friends informally at the Revere House, after which he was serenaded by the Club with the Germania Band.

Condition of the Propeller Curlew.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, May 29.

The propeller *Curlew*, of Providence, which was sunk near Point Judith on the 15th instant, floated without assistance, Saturday night, and was towed into Newport Sunday, and run ashore on Goat Island. Her boiler, propeller and shaft, main and mizzen-masts, boiler-deck, &c., are all gone. The main deck is stove, through which a portion of the cargo in the hold, consisting of flour, tea, &c., floated out; most of it was secured. The hold of the steamer is now nearly full of cargo. Her boiler will probably be raised at the first favorable opportunity.

The Pike's Peak Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, May 28.

The Pike's Peak mail arrived last night in nine days from Denver City. Four passengers came through, bringing a small amount of dust. Provisions were arriving at the mines, and the general aspect of affairs had improved.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 27.

The Democratic State Convention, at Baton Rouge, has, after a sharp contest of three days, nominated THOMAS MOORE, a Slidell man, for Governor.

Balloon Picked up at Sea.

SQUAN, N. J., Sunday, May 29.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a balloon passed over this place moving east. It descended in the sea, two miles north of this place, and was taken up by the Philadelphia steamer.

The Oberlin Rescue Case.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, May 28.

The decision in the *habeas corpus* case of BUSHNELL and LANGSTON, two of the Oberlin rescuers, has been postponed till Monday.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 27.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from BRAZOS 23d inst., with $300,000 in specie.

The Case of Captain Townsend.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 28.

Captain TOWNSEND, of the slaver *Echo*, has been acquitted.

Meeting of Hungarians.

It will be remembered that a short time ago there was held in the Bowery a meeting of the resident Hungarians of this City. In view of the state of Europe, a Committee was appointed to collect funds to be sent to Italy. Quite a large portion of those present thought it useless to collect this money, and accordingly held a conference with the Committee, when they agreed to call a meeting at a future time, and settle matters to suit both parties. On Saturday evening such a meeting was held at the Stuyvesant Institute. Colonel ASBOTH was appointed Chairman by acclamation, and Messrs. KAUSER and HILDEBRANDT Secretaries.

The Chairman then delivered a brief address in Hungarian. He greeted the Hungarians of this City upon the prospects of Italy and Hungary, and felt confident that the road to the "White Danube" would yet be opened. The Hungarians had not forgotten the glorious struggle of 1848-'49; and now, with the help of God, they would renew the contest. Col. ASBOTH then spoke of the confidence which was still maintained in the old leaders, and closed with the stirring words, "Live Italy! Live Hungary! Down with the House of Hapsburg!"

Dr. HILDEBRANDT then read the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The aspect of affairs in Europe indicates that the time so long anticipated has arrived, when the oppressed nationalities may, with a reasonable expectation of success, strike one more blow for their liberties, and when the crowned heads have, in the name of national independence, drawn the sword against the House of Hapsburg. And whereas, after the suffering of ten years of exile, which have broken so many Hungarian hearts and have scattered the bones of her martyrs over the whole world, there nevertheless yet remains a numerous host of heroic Hungarians, unbroken in spirit and all but in strength, ready and eager to strike for their nation. And whereas, while we are far from Europe, the acknowledged leaders of our nation are close to the scene of action, watching with keen attention the march of events and the vicissitudes of the war; and,

Whereas, The first act of the grand movement is the liberation of Italy from the clutches of the Austrian usurper; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Hungarians of New-York, most cordially rejoice at the bright prospect of liberation now opening to our brethren of Italy; that we are fully convinced of the general sympathy of Hungary for the independence, liberty and union of the noble nation with whom we have so long shared the dungeon and confinement, and with whom we are now ready to share the toils and perils of the battle-field.

Mr. NEWMAN then rose, and in the name of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to collect funds to be sent to Italy, reported that they had collected $1,000, which they had sent to Italy, but that the Hungarians in Europe would stand ready to go themselves if necessary, as gold can't help Mr. KOSSUTH then read a lengthy address to the Italians, which was received with much enthusiasm. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, all those present being well pleased with the proceedings.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The *Empire City*, Captain GRIFFIN, left Matanzas on the 26th inst., and entered Hudson harbor at 9½ P. M. on the 28th. Passed in past the United States Mail steamer Crescent, Commander MAURY, last from Aspinwall, which vessel left at 6 o'clock the following morning (29th) for New-York.

The *Empire City* left for New-York at 8½ P. M., 26th, having received a heavy freight of sugar, &c., and 200 passengers from Havana.

Left in port steamer *Isabel* for Charleston, and ship *Southern Cross* for Vera Cruz.

The Continental was under full steam when the *Empire City* left, and its officers refused to answer questions. To this Mr. SANTAYENEZ replied what the different members would assign as individuals. This gave rise to quite a debate, and a number of gentlemen spoke, among whom were Messrs. LAMAR, MARTINEZ and HENRY. At one time nearly every one in the room was speaking either to the Chair or to his neighbor. However, the matter was soon dropped and, after the resignation was accepted.

After this it was resolved that no money should be sent to Italy, but that the Hungarians would stand ready to go themselves if necessary, as gold can't help. Mr. KOSSUTH then read a lengthy address to the Italians, which was received with much enthusiasm. The me

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE, with 10 rooms, and 2 acres of land, in the village of Morrisania, 7 miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad; 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to WM. H. HAVILAND, 161 Broadway, Room No. 4.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Yonkers Depot, 17 miles from the City Hall, 2 hours by Railroad. The House contains 10 rooms, with Gas, Hot and Cold Water, Bath-room, Water-closet, Cellar, Furnace, Stable, Carriage-house, Ice-house, Poultry-house, Pigeon-house, Grapery, Hot-house, Fruit of every description in bearing, and a Garden well stocked with Vegetables. Also, 2 Cows, Horse, Carriage, Harness, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to or address WM. H. HAVILAND, 161 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Delightfully situated on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Yonkers Depot, 17 miles from the City Hall, 2 hours by Railroad. The House contains 10 rooms, with Gas, Hot and Cold Water, Bath-room, Water-closet, Cellar, Furnace, Stable, Carriage-house, Ice-house, Poultry-house, Pigeon-house, Grapery, Hot-house, Fruit of every description in bearing, and a Garden well stocked with Vegetables. Also, 2 Cows, Horse, Carriage, Harness, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to WM. H. HAVILAND, 161 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE—

A CARD.

MR. J. H. JOHNSON, formerly operator at Quarryville, and Miss ANNIE M. JOHNSON, of Lancaster, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hartzell, of Columbia.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Lancaster, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

H. ANTHONY, Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX

Directors of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Harrisburg, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

HENRY A. GARNETT, Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1868.

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H. ANTHONY, Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Steamship arrived at Halifax, Canada, on the 28th inst., with advices to May 15, at noon.

On the 15th, in the river Rhone, near Bellegarde, the Austrians crossed the Pontoon bridge, and attempted to station their artillery, on their side of the river, but were driven back, with the loss of 2,000 prisoners, several stand of colors, and 12 guns.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera to Casteggio.

Marshal MacMahon's head-quarters are at Voghera.

The Emperor Napoleon was to leave Genoa on the 16th, and Victor Emanuel on the 17th, for the front.

The Austrians have concentrated their forces on the Mincio, and are fortifying Peschiera, Mantua, and Verona.

Prince Napoleon was to leave Paris on the 16th, and Prince Jerome Napoleon on the 17th, for the Army of the Alps.

The Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emanuel were to meet at Alessandria.

The Prussian Government energetically complain of the violation by the French of the neutrality of Savoy.

The Prussian Government has issued a circular to the Powers, declaring that Prussia will not allow the Rhine provinces to be made the battle-field of Europe.

The Prussian Government has ordered the mobilization of the Landwehr.

The Prussian Government has issued a circular